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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09 740,969	12 21 2000	Shigeo Kure	ITOH-050-035	6271

20,74 7590 12 31 2001

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EXAMINER

GRIFFIN, WALTER DEAN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1764

DATE MAILED: 12 31 2001

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/740,969

Applicant(s)

KURE ET AL.

Examiner

Walter D. Griffin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 January 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/139,773.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3 6) ☐ Other:

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-14 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angevine (4,306,964).

The Angevine reference discloses a hydrotreating process in which a hydrocarbon feed and hydrogen sequentially contact three or more catalysts in a reactor. This sequential contacting would necessarily be as a result of one of the contacting methods of claim 18. The catalysts in

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the reactor comprise an alumina support and hydrogenation metals from Groups VI and VIII. Cobalt, molybdenum, tungsten, and nickel are disclosed as being effective metals in the catalysts. A preferred catalyst contains cobalt in amounts ranging from about 2 to about 10 wt% and molybdenum in amounts ranging from about 5 to about 20 wt%. Hydrotreating conditions include temperatures ranging from 600° F to 850° F (315° C to 454° C), pressures ranging from about 500 to 3000 psig (3.4 to 20.7 MPa), and hydrogen circulation rates ranging from about 1000 to 15000 SCF/bbl (178 to 2672 Nm<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>). The catalysts in the layers have sequentially increasing surface areas. This would necessarily satisfy the relationship represented by the formula:  $S_n \leq S_{n+1}$ . The pore volumes shown in Table I would also satisfy the relationship represented by the formula:  $1.15V_n \geq V_{n+1}$ . (See col. 4, line 16 through col. 7, line 18).

The Angevine reference does not specifically disclose at least 4 layers of catalyst that satisfy the claimed surface area and pore volume relationships and does not disclose the claimed amount of catalyst in each layer as in claim 4.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process and reactor of Angevine by utilizing at least 4 catalyst layers that satisfy the claimed relationships because the disclosure of three or more layers coupled with the disclosure of a three catalyst system satisfying the claimed relationships would result in the expectation that the use of a four or more layer catalyst system would be effective for hydroprocessing hydrocarbons.

It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the reactor of Angevine by utilizing the claimed amount of

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catalyst in each layer because one of ordinary skill in the art would utilize amounts that result in effective hydrotreating.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angevine (4,306,964) as applied to claims 1 and 10 above, and further in view of Frye et al. (3,928,178).

As discussed above, the Angevine reference does not disclose a reactor or its use in which nozzles are included between catalyst beds for the addition of quenching oil or gas for temperature control.

The Frye reference discloses the injection of a quench fluid between catalyst beds in a hydrodesulfurization process. (See col. 4, line 43 through col. 5, line 7.)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process and apparatus of Angevine by including injection means in the reactor between catalyst beds in order to inject quench fluid because control of the reaction can be maintained and the rate of catalyst deactivation can be suppressed.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Angevine (4,306,964) as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Gardner et al. (4,657,663).

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As discussed above, the Angevine reference does not disclose catalyst layers separately packed into a plurality of reactors.

The Gardner reference discloses that a hydrotreating process that utilizes multiple catalyst beds can be equivalently performed by using one reactor or a plurality of reactors. (See col. 5, lines 9-21.)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Angevine by utilizing a plurality of reactors as suggested by Gardner because this is equivalent to utilizing one reactor containing multiple catalyst beds. Therefore, equivalent results will be expected through the use of one reactor or a plurality of reactors.

### ***Response to Arguments***

The argument that the Angevine reference does not suggest a four or more layer catalyst system satisfying the claimed relationships is not persuasive because the reference specifically discloses a catalyst system comprising catalysts A, B, and C that satisfy the relationships. Also, the teaching that three or more sequential catalysts may be used clearly suggests the use of at least four catalysts. The examiner maintains that the combination of these teachings would suggest the use of at least four catalysts that would satisfy the claimed relationships.

### ***Conclusion***

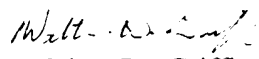
The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art not relied upon disclose a multiple catalyst hydrotreating process.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter D. Griffin whose telephone number is 703-305-3774. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30 to 4:00 with alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marian Knode can be reached on 703-308-4311. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-5408 for regular communications and 703-872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0651.

  
Walter D. Griffin  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 1764

WG  
December 27, 2001